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ABSTRACT

This bibliography has been developed in response to frequent inquiries on needs assessment directed to PROJECT SHARE Clearinghouse since the Clearinghouse began offering reference services in January 1976. It is organized in two parts. The first section is a selection of abstracts dealing with needs assessment from the PROJECT SHARE collection. A wide range of needs assessment literature is covered within the bibliography. Some of the documents deal solely with methodologies for performing needs assessments while others document and evaluate results of various needs assessment studies. The "Analysis and Synthesis of Needs Assessment Research in the Field of Human Services" presents an overview of needs assessment research and methodologies, while other documents are training packages. The second section is an "Annotated Bibliography of Needs Assessment" developed by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. This section of the bibliography is extensive and covers a broader subject area than that of the first section. Documents which appear in both the Florida bibliography and the PROJECT SHARE collection are indicated by an asterisk.
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Human Services

NUMBER 2 AUGUST 1976 **BIBLIOGRAPHY SERIES**

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NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Needs assessment has been the subject of frequent inquiries to PROJECT SHARE since the Clearinghouse began offering reference services in January 1976. This bibliography has been developed in response to that interest. It is organized in two parts. The first section is a selection of abstracts dealing with needs assessment from the PROJECT SHARE collection. A wide range of needs assessment literature is covered within the bibliography. Some of the documents deal solely with methodologies for performing needs assessments while others document and evaluate results of various needs assessment studies. The Analysis and Synthesis of Needs Assessment Research in the Field of Human Services presents an overview of needs assessment research and methodologies, while other documents, such as that developed for Utah by the Research Group, are training packages.

The second section is an "Annotated Bibliography of Needs Assessment" developed by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. This bibliography has good introductory text which contains useful definitions, particularly for people who are getting involved in the field of needs assessment and social indicators for the first time. The Florida bibliography is quite extensive, covering a broader subject area than that of the first section. Documents which appear in both the Florida bibliography and the PROJECT SHARE collection are indicated by an asterisk.

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PART I

PROJECT SHARE COLLECTION

Analysis and Synthesis of Needs Assessment Research in the Field of Human Services.

Edward C. Baumheier, and Gretchen A. Heller.

Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.

Jul 74, 103p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE
PB-240 249/AS Available from NTIS, PC$5.50/MF$2.25

An overview of the content and methodologies of needs assessment research is presented, studies to date in this field are reviewed, and the factors affecting utilization of needs assessment data are identified. The purpose of needs assessment research is defined as the determination of the extent and characteristics of the areas of dysfunction as a basis for planning and developing community human service systems. The political and structural impetus behind such research is discussed. Following an outline of the conceptual framework for needs assessment, the following categories of information are identified and uses are noted: profile of community characteristics; profiles of domains of living; knowledge and utilization of services; barriers to service utilization; existing community information system; community/service resource assessment; and political resources. Problems inherent in all data sources, i.e., validity and reliability, are considered, followed by discussions of several assessment methodologies. Secondary data analysis is seen as an effective way of identifying target areas, while general population surveys document community attitudes and the perceived needs of the nonservice population. Service population surveys provide a firsthand account of the effectiveness of existing services, while surveys of service providers can document needs which require professional judgment. Political and community analyses are effective in learning views of potential supporters or detractors of service system activities. Eight major Federal needs assessment efforts are described briefly, and six community needs studies are assessed, including services integration projects dealing in generalized needs assessment and local planning bodies concerned with providing specific information. The appendix presents a descriptive analysis of the determination of human needs in the United Way Movement. A bibliography is included.

Assessing Human Needs.

League of California Cities, Sacramento.
Aug 75, 177p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-0000280 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $7.50

Human needs assessment is addressed in a handbook prepared by the League of California Cities as the first in a series of four publications dealing with the human resources field. The handbook on human needs assessment is designed for planners and policy-makers. An introduction to the handbook discusses the needs assessment process, citizen participation and intergovernmental cooperation in needs assessment, and use of the handbook. Basic considerations in the assessment of social needs are examined, and the creation of a human resources capability is addressed in relation to needs assessment capabilities within a city structure, staff characteristics and capabilities, training needs for staff and community participants, and basic management consideration. Analytical tools and cooperative relationships associated with needs assessment are detailed, along with basic methods for the collection of information (interviews, questionnaires, and statistical techniques and analysis). The relationship between needs and resources in the needs assessment process is also detailed in relation to social indicators, identification and inventory of services, completion of a needs/services framework, evaluation of social programs and services, and decision-making processes and techniques. Report appendices are concerned with the following: (1) basic steps in social needs assessment; (2) United Way of America Services Information System; (3) capabilities and activities of California community action agencies; (4) needs assessment survey costs; (5) guidelines for questionnaire construction; (6) San Diego socioeconomic indicators; (7) Pasadena community profile; (8) social service directories; (9) human service functions; (10) human resource needs/services framework; (11) service/problem ranking; and (12) sample neighborhood profiles.

Assessing Social Service Needs and Resources.

Booz-Allen Public Administration Services, Inc., Washington, D.C.
Jun 30, '73 236p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-0000515 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $8.00

Alternate methodologies are presented for conducting an assessment of social service needs and an analysis of the resources available and required to meet these needs. These tools were developed for use by the State for social service programming that would meet the proposed program and financial planning requirements to be issued by the Social and Rehabilitation Service of DHEW. The project was designed in three phases: the development of the methodologies, their field testing, and an analysis and revision of the methodologies based on text experience. Four methodological models were developed, and their testing at eight field sites is described. The goal-oriented social service model provides the conceptual foundation and framework for the development of the methodologies. During the course of the project year, certain shifts in priorities and policy within the Social and Rehabilitation Service concerning the program and financial planning requirements had a substantial impact on the use and usefulness of the project's findings and final products. Efforts were made to adapt the methodologies to the new service environment, in addition to effecting the revisions based on the test experience. Although its original purpose was abrogated, it was noted that several major benefits accrued from the project, such as the efficacy of needs and resource assessment for public social service planning and management, and the development of the specific methodologies.

Brockton Multi-Service Center.
A Method for Conducting a Community Audit.
The Brockton Audit for 1975.
Methods of Building and Maintaining an Accountable Human Services System.

Michael Baker, and Madhukar Joshi.
Brockton Area Human Resources Group, Inc., Brockton, Massachusetts.

Jun 75, 118p

SHR-000072 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $5.50

The methodology used in conducting the first community audit for the Brockton Multi-Service Center, Brockton, Massachusetts, is presented. The 1975 audit attempted to assess the status of the population residing in the Center's service area with respect to a broad range of basic human needs. The human needs assessed reflected the following human states of concern: undesired feelings; undesired behavior, including personal behavior, psychosis, alcohol abuse, juvenile problems, and drug abuse; parenting difficulty; child vulnerability; morbidity/disability; early death; malnutrition; unemployment; misemployment; inadequate income; inadequate housing; and inadequate recreation. The audit was conducted in November and December, 1974; 400 households were interviewed. Sampling procedures are described in detail, as are interview techniques. Primary data, e.g., answers to specific survey questions posed to heads of households, children, and elderly persons in the sample population, are presented. Copies of forms used to collect and score secondary data obtained from schools, hospitals, and appropriate agencies are provided. Procedures used in estimating effect scores for each of the human states of concern are described; a tabular summary of effect scores is presented. Considerations for the design of future audits are offered.

Community Needs Assessment Study.
Social Service Needs of Low-Income Individuals and Families and Selected Client Groups of the Bureau of Social Welfare in Cumberland, York, and Southwestern Oxford Counties.

Mary I. Collins, and E. Benjamin Lukens.

Maine Department of Health and Welfare, Augusta. Region 1.
Sep 73, 241p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-000018 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $8.00

A comprehensive description of a community needs assessment study undertaken in December, 1972, in Cumberland, York, and Southwestern Oxford Counties, Maine, is presented. The study population includes current or potential consumers or providers of social services and those knowledgeable about social service needs. The report is divided into two parts. The first presents the study findings, with a complete set of tables appended. The design and implementation of Phase I of the study, which included a survey of low-income individuals and families and a more limited survey of informed citizens and professional staff, is documented. The low-income sample was comprised of a 6 percent random sample of the December 1972 public assistance caseload in the Region, and a representative sample of other low-income persons in the community. Of 1036 accessible respondents, 87 percent were successfully interviewed. The study population is described in detail, and general findings are presented indicative of need priorities in the communities; in addition, specific findings are presented relative to 15 areas of human needs. The findings of the low-income survey are compared with those of the survey of informed citizens, and results are discussed. A similar presentation of Phase II of the study is presented, including a similar sampling of the needs of individuals in foster care homes, protective service families, and unwed pregnant women. Part II details the management and organization of the study, including questionnaire design, sampling, data collection and coding, and budgeting aspects. Sample survey instruments and coding information are presented in appendices; tabular data are incorporated throughout the text.

Experiment in the Development of a Coordinated System for the Delivery of Human Services in New Bedford.

Robert F. Melanphy, Phyllis P. Schmitt, and Michelle Sahl.

New Bedford Area Center for Human Services, Inc., Massachusetts.
June 73, 145p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
PB-238 485 Available from NITS PC$6.00/MF$2.25

Results of a study to determine the human needs of the New Bedford, Massachusetts area as a basis for the coordination of health and welfare services are reported. The research effort consisted of analysis of census tract data for 1970, computer-generated mapping of the area, analysis of facility utilization and a felt need survey of 910 households from different areas of the city. The results of these efforts indicate that New Bedford has a multiplicity of strengths and needs. Alcoholism emerges as a major problem, as do health and mental health related problems of children, school difficulties, and a tendency to neglect health maintenance and to seek help only when a problem is acute. There is an all-pervasive underutilization of existing resources. Major strengths are pride in household and neighborhood and a mix of different types of population in several miniareas. A survey conducted of 50 community leaders representative of human service agencies indicated the greatest needs in the area of agency coordination and communication, and services and facilities for the aged and handicapped. A bibliography and the community leader survey are appended.

Guide to Needs Assessment in Community Education Programs.

Bowers and Associates, Reston, Va.
Jan 76, 57p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-0000367 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $4.50

Guidelines for implementing a needs assessment of community education programs are provided for local educational agencies and States administering community education programs. The methdology presented emphasizes coordination with other community organizations as an essential component of community education. It includes specific procedures for identifying needs, setting priorities, and relating them to the community education program on a continuing basis. The needs assessment process requires the completion of six major steps: (1) identifying roles and functions of the people involved; (2) developing a common language to identify needs; (3) finding the needs through existing information and surveys; (4) measuring and ranking the needs; (5) setting priorities; and (6) stating objectives and translating needs into programs. Specific procedures for each step in the needs assessment process are outlined and supported by sample forms and data sheets. Sample forms are also provided for describing the needs assessment process in a grant application. Needs assessment references are included.

Human Needs Assessment Survey
for Columbia and Boone County, Missouri.
Final Tabulations of the Significant Felt Needs of Local Citizens.

Boone County Community Services Council, Columbia, Missouri.
Jun 75, 83p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-0000520 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $5.00

Results of the human needs assessment survey of 493 randomly selected households in Boone County, Missouri are reported. Interviews were conducted by 56 trained volunteers during the period between November 1974 and February 1975; each census tract in Boone County was sampled in proportion to its population size and in proportion to the county size. Participants were asked to respond to 209 questions concerning the following subjects: demographics, employment and income, community participation - socialization, public safety, education and public library, juveniles, drug and alcohol education, health, child and adult care, day care, homemaker services, nutrition/ clothing, living problems, housing, transportation, pollution, and leisure/recreation. A summary of the responses follow each question. Areas of greatest concern to Boone County residents were found to be: (1) the economy; (2) services for the elderly; (3) services for youth; (4) housing problems; and (5) public safety. This report makes available the basic data from the needs assessment survey, but does not attempt to make any analyses of the data.

Human Service Needs Assessment Study.

John Gundersdorf.

New England Municipal Center, Durham, N.H.

May 75, 133p

SHR-000053 Available from the New England Municipal Center, P.O. Box L, Durham, N.H. 03824, $8.00

An overview of organizational resources, citizen attitudes, and related community data is presented as a summary of a human service needs assessment conducted from December 1974 to March 1975 by the New England Municipal Center for five New Hampshire municipalities: Derry, Exeter, Hampton, Portsmouth, and Salem. The study is part of a demonstration project designed to improve municipal government's human service planning and management capabilities. The report contains three elements: (1) human services opinion survey, in which citizens' attitudes toward local human service needs and programs are identified; (2) socio-economic data, presenting a comparison by municipality of relevant statistical data; and (3) inventory of programs and providers, identifying 258 organizations delivering 400 service programs. An introductory section suggests ways in which municipal decision-makers might use the study report. Data compilations from the opinion survey, in which 33.3 percent response was received to 865 questionnaires mailed to a 3-4 percent sample of households, indicate relative seriousness of various social problems for each community. Socio-economic data include general population statistics; youth, elderly, and disability characteristics; income and poverty characteristics; health characteristics; and housing characteristics. The program inventory organizes human service programs under six human service goals, lists service providers, and presents information on program output in terms of persons served or effort expended. A copy of the opinion survey instrument and supporting tabular data are included.

Human Services in Rural America:
Assessment of Problems, Policies, and Research.

Denver University, Colorado. Social Welfare Research Institution.
May 73, 101p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-0000209 Available PROJECT SHARE, $5.50

Findings of an investigation of social and economic problems, social policy issues, and service delivery systems in sparsely settled rural areas are presented by the Social Welfare Research Institute of the University of Denver. The literature survey and analysis was conducted with particular regard for problems of minority and ethnic groups, including Indians and Mexican-Americans, and migrants and seasonal farmworkers. Special emphasis is placed on rural farm and nonfarm populations with particular concern for those constraints and limitations imposed by large expanses of geographic space and limited economic and social service resources. Section one discusses demography and social trends, and includes summary statements regarding rural residents' specific problems and needs, as well as the related services available to them. The range of such considerations includes: income, employment and manpower, housing, education, health, family planning, nutrition, mental health and mental retardation, legal services, social services, and transportation and communication. The second section of the report deals with the issues, processes, and implications of rural social policy. Section three presents the methodology of research, including data sources, coordination and dissemination, and the state of the art in current rural research. Bibliographies follow each main section of the report; conclusions, recommendations and a summary are presented.

Human Services Planning, Financing and Delivery of Virginia Volume 1. Human Services Planning and Delivery in Virginia.

Virginia Division of State Planning and Community Affairs Richmond, Office of Human Resources and Service.

Feb. 73, 326p

Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE
PB-239 785 Available from NTIS, PC$10.00/MF$2.25

Phase II of a five-year work program undertaken to examine human service delivery systems in Virginia, to explore alternative funding and delivery arrangements, and to design a new Statewide system is reported. Phase II involves an assessment of problems in two major cities, Norfolk and Richmond; a determination of needs, gaps, and constraints concerning human service delivery programs in the public and private sector; and an evaluation of the program planning and development process at the State and local levels. Following a summary of recommendations, Chapter 1 describes study objectives and scope. Chapter II discusses need identification in the areas of drug abuse, education and recreation, employment and rehabilitation, health, mental health, social services, and other areas investigated in the Norfolk-Richmond study. Chapter III examines existing resources in each of the above areas and identifies gaps between resources and needs. Constraints to service delivery, such as legislative, organizational, and funding limitations, are discussed in Chapter IV. Chapters V and VI describe aspects of program planning at State and local levels. Chapter VII examines the Allied Services Act of 1972 and its implications for Virginia. Chapter VIII presents in detail recommendations for improving service delivery in Virginia. Appendices, which comprise the bulk of the document, present details on study methodology, supporting data for the assessment of resources, an analysis of relevant Federal legislation, the questionnaire used in the survey of local agencies, and a format for State plan analysis.

Human Service System Development and Initiation in Virginia Volume II: Developmental Techniques for Services Integration.

Virginia Division of State Planning and Community Affairs Richmond, Human Affairs Section.

Jun 75, 196p

Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-000109 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $7.50

Three phases in the development process of human services integration are presented in this volume which was prepared for the use of local governments in mounting services integration projects. A complete description is given of the three phases: pre-planning, planning and implementation. Models for services integration are presented with an explanation of the functions and responsibilities for each component. In addition, techniques for needs assessments and resource inventories are explored. An overview of a service delivery system is given, with examples of an administration model and a services delivery model for an integrated service system. The definition, objectives and uses, plus the methodology of needs assessment are provided, and instruments and processes given for the collection of data; steps for the final implementation of the assessment are outlined with specific guidelines for each step. Reasons for undertaking a resource inventory are provided, with instructions for completing the community resource profile, and sample resource inventory formats given for both urban and rural areas. A bibliography is provided, and the appendix contains examples of instruments for needs assessments.

Improved Coordination of Human Services: Final Report. Volume 1. The Concept and Its Application. A Summary Report.

Thomas W. Dobmeyer, James E. Russell, and Seldon P. Todd.
Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies, Minneapolis, Minn. Human Services Coordination Program.

Aug. 72, 94p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-000024 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $5.00

The first of a six-volume series describing the development and implementation of a demonstration services integration project in Duluth, Minnesota, presents an overview of the concepts underlying the system developed, a general description of the system, and a summary of the technical products which are potentially transferable. Information is also presented to facilitate community decisions on transferability. Chapter 1 presents the basic concepts, describes how each of the technical tools developed relates to these concepts, and provides a perspective on what the demonstration in Duluth has taught about these concepts and tools. These technical components of the system include a problem/service taxonomy; a human services information system including an agency survey and a community needs survey; and an information and referral service. Chapter 2 discusses the potential utility, feasibility of transfer, and implementation steps necessary to transfer the entire system or individual components to other communities. Chapter 3 presents the project's experiences and implications for Federal policy, with respect both to technologies and structure for human service planning. The Duluth project has demonstrated that a taxonomy can be developed and used as a common structure for resident-needs surveys, as a structuring device for the survey of agency service patterns as an organizing structure for planning, and as a basis for structuring resource files in information and referral systems. In the concluding remarks, it is noted that, of all the key elements of a national human service coordination technology development program, the component relative to planning and decision procedures for service resource allocation is the least well developed.

Improved Coordination of Human Services: Final Report. Volume 2. Agency Survey: A Technical Report.

Thomas Dobmeyer, James Hedrick, James Russell, and Frederick Talcott II.

Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies, Minneapolis, Minn. Human Services Coordination Program.

Jun 72, 190p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-000025 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $7.50

The design and implementation of an agency survey instrument to interview human service agency executives in Duluth, Minnesota, is documented in Volume 2 of a six-volume report on a human services coordination project in Duluth. The agency survey is the means utilized to identify service resources available in Duluth. A complete inventory of community resources resulting from the survey enables the information and referral service of the Human Services Coordination System to refer a potential client to an agency that delivers the services sought by the client. Information collected in the survey also has been provided to human service planners. The data provides a profile of the types and extent of services that exist and of conditions under which they are available to residents. Following a discussion of the role of the agency survey in the Coordination System, the design of the survey instrument and the procedures followed in conducting the survey in Duluth are described. Preliminary findings based on analyses of survey data are presented, and a critique of the survey instrument and process is included. The bulk of the document consists of the following appendices: (A) resource file cards; (B) agency survey manual and program recording form; (C) agency survey code sheets and data codes; (D) list of agencies and programs surveyed; and (E) letters sent to agency executives.

Improved Coordination of Human Services: Final Report
Volume 3. Needs Survey: A Technical Report.

Thomas Dobmeyer, James Hedrick, James Russell, and
Frederick Talcott II.

Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies, Minneapolis, Minn.
Human Services Coordination Program.
Jun 72, 238p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-000026 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $8.00

The third in a six-volume report on a human services coordination project in Duluth, Minnesota, documents the development of a needs survey as a component of the Human Services Coordination System. The report shows the relationship between the concept of needs assessment and the physical form that the concept took in Duluth, i.e., a survey of a sample of households in the Model Neighborhood Area. The report reproduces the materials developed for use in Duluth, and is intended as to serve as an example, if not a tool directly applicable to the communities. Survey design considerations relative to potential users of the data and to the types of data to be collected [i.e., demographic data, other housing and income data, opinions concerning the "quality of life" problems encountered with the service delivery system, and experience with providers of medical services] are discussed. The survey instrument is described in detail, and the process of implementation, the analysis plan, and a summary of survey finding are presented. The report concludes with a discussionof the applicability of the needs survey to the requirements of other communities and the use of alternative means for asse-sing needs. The bulk of the document consists of the following appendices: the survey instrument, codes and card column assignments, interviewer manual, summary tables for one family, summary tables for the one problem area (education) supporting tabular data; and a table for determining statistical confidence intervals.

Improved Coordination of Human Services.
Final Report, Volume 5.
Problem/Service Taxonomy: A Technical Report.

Thomas W. Dobmeyer, James L. Hedrick, James E. Russell, and
Frederick E. Talcott II.

Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies
Minneapolis, Minnesota. Human Services Coordination Program.
Jun 72, 69p
SHR-000028 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $4.50

Volume 5 of a six-part report on a services coordination project in Duluth, Minnesota, documents the development and implementation of a taxonomic structure for relating the problems of the client population to the human services delivery system in the community. The Problem/Service Taxonomy is a conveniently arranged listing of human services, falling into 18 client-oriented program objectives, organized under six general problems areas. The Taxonomy provides a common language used in the following components of the coordinated services delivery system demonstrated in Duluth: (1) the agency survey, which uses the program objectives as the means for determining the human services resources in the community; (2) the needs survey, which measures one aspect of the demand for human services and is tied to a subset of the services, program objectives, and problem areas; and (3) the information and referral services, which uses the output of the agency survey as its basic working tool, i.e., the Resource File, organized and cross-referenced using the terms and numbering scheme of the Taxonomy. The on-going operations and data collection activity of the information and referral service are built upon the classification scheme of the Taxonomy. The brief text of the report describes the Taxonomy, its evolution, structure, and uses in the Duluth project. The appendices, representing the bulk of the document, contain the Taxonomy in all its detail at the time of the agency survey; show the relationship between the Taxonomy and the needs survey; and present the expanded (coded) service list compiled in Duluth.

Key Informant Assessment of the Needs of Florida Residents: Title XX of the Social Security Act.

Florida State Dept. of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Tallahassee. Office of Research and Evaluation.
Sep. 75 62p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-0000501 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $4.50

Results of the Systematic Needs Assessment Project, designed to assess service needs for Florida residents under Title XX of the 1974 Social Security Act, are reported. Data were collected from 626 persons attending public hearings throughout the State concerning assessment of needs to comply with provisions of Title XX. The sample consisted of health agency personnel, administrators, and volunteers. The five most pressing needs in the State were identified as: medical care for low income families, unemployment, abused children, need for money to live, and transportation. Information and referral problems are inherent in most of these areas of need. Target groups, ranked in order of need, include: low income families, unemployed/ underemployed individuals, persons over 64, children under six. Under Title XX, family planning services will be available throughout the State. The need for access to services will be met through expanded information and referral services and transportation services on a statewide basis under the Act. Services to the unemployed and to abused children will vary throughout the State, but will be available statewide within the gaol areas of self-support and prevention of neglect, exploitation, or abuse. Appendices include a map of district boundaries, the assessment of needs questionnaire, demographic data, and printouts of respondent characteristics.

Montana Rural Social Service Delivery System.
Evaluation Report - October 4, 1971-September 30, 1972.

Judy Myllmaki.

Montana Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services.
Sept. 30, 1972 160p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-000021 Available from PROJECT HSARE, $6.75

An independent health service system, known as the Social Service Agency (SSA), designed to provide social services based on community needs to a rural, sparsely populated area of Montana is described and evaluated. Community needs were determined through interviews with personnel from service-related agencies in the area. Among the problems and needs identified were: public information concerning health issues, family counseling, homemaking services, services for the aged, and for youth, employment training and placement, transportation, life enrichment activities, and day care. Additional needs were for program development such as Big Brother and Little Sister programs, a coordinating agency for all agency activities, and additional counseling personnel. The special needs of persons over 60 were discussed and identified in five panel discussions sponsored by the SSA and including input by senior citizen consumer representatives. In addition, interviews were conducted with 693 elderly persons concerning their needs. Twenty-one outstations were established throughout the area to bring services closer to community needs. Data on new cases, referrals, requests, and services for the first year of the project are presented in narrative and tabular form. Results of this evaluation prove that: (1) there is a need for such a service delivery system in this area, and that it is unrelated to financial assistance; (2) awareness of service needs by consumers results in voluntary use of the agency; and (3) the operation and development of a social service delivery system in response to expressed community and individual need is a viable concept. Appendices contain the organizational structure, mileage summaries, staff schedule, administrative functions, and summary of case closures.

Needs Assessment Survey: District V, State of Utah.

Southern Utah State College, Cedar City.
Behavioral and Social Sciences.
Aug 74, 342p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-0000470 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $10.00

A needs assessment project is described which was designed to assist planners of District V in Utah to meet the social service needs of residents of the five-county area. A survey instrument was developed which would allow area residents to express their attitudes concerning services and to involve these residents in the decision-making process. The survey involved a "spend-tax" game which allows participants to allocate hypothetical tax dollars to certain problem areas. A sample of 1,000 residents selected from the voting rolls participated. Responses are provided for each of the 24 problem area questions. The entire five-county area is examined, the separate counties are compared for each question, and program priorities are identified. The areas of greatest concern were found to be: community planning and development, employment security, public health, and recreation. Appendices contain the survey instrument, demographic tables, sample validation, and data and statistics concerning the 24 problem areas.

Needs Assessment Training Package
for the Utah State Department of Social Services
(The Designated Title XX Agency).

Research Group, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.
Nov. 75, 93p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-0000488 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $4.50

Training guidelines and materials are presented for use in a two-day needs assessment training session for participants of the Utah State Department of Social Services needs assessment efforts. Following a discussion of the purpose of the training session and agenda of training activities, the manual presents a definition of needs assessment in terms of its purpose and its structure. Various techniques for needs assessment are discussed, including secondary data analysis, structured or unstructured surveys of the general population or of specific subpopulations, surveys of service recipients, interviews with service providers, interviews with political and community leaders, and analysis of data derived from agency management information systems. The nature of each technique, its assets and utility, and its problems are considered. Agency activities related to needs assessment are identified in a step-by-step format. Needs assessment techniques, schedules, and tasks to be performed within the Utah State Department in 1976 are delineated. Design and implementation of needs assessment instruments and sampling techniques are discussed. The manual is accompanied by a separate volume of appendices containing supporting information. The appendices are available as SHR-0000489.

Needs Assessment Training Package
for the Utah State Department of Social Services
(The Designated Title XX Agency).

Research Group, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.
Nov 75, 94p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-0000489 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $5.00

Needs assessment survey guidelines, questionnaires, and data analysis forms are presented as a supplement to the Utah Department of Social Services needs assessment training manual. Detailed guidelines for conducting interviews are offered, including methods of increasing respondent receptiveness, scheduling, avoiding bias, editing responses, and interpreting questionnaires. The following forms are presented in conjunction with the needs assessment tasks as identified in the manual: (1) questionnaire for survey of agencies to determine services delivered and client populations served by each agency; (2) form for compiling and analyzing information collected from the agency survey; (3) a problem-oriented and service-oriented questionnaire for a mail-out survey of service providers; (4) a form for compiling the results of the provider survey; (5) a questionnaire for surveying persons eligible to receive services who have not chosen to use the service system; and (6) a form for compiling and analyzing the results of that survey. The companion volume is available as SHR-0000488.

Needs Research and Demonstration Project. Final Report.

South Dakota State University, Brookings.
Institute for Social Sciences for Rural-Urban Research and Planning.

Jun 74 200p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0000029 Available from PROJECT SHRARE, $7.75.

A community needs profile capable of transfer to all rural-oriented areas of the nation is summarized in this final report to the South Dakota State Planning Bureau by the Institute of Social Services for Rural-Urban Research and Planning at South Dakota State University. The project model developed for use at individual, community, planning district, and state levels includes the following classifications: survival needs; socialization needs; social control needs; social participation needs; and mutal support needs. These five major human needs are subdivided into 16 areas of inquiry which formed the basis of the survey instrument which was tested on 2100 households in a pilot study. Factors and activities that assisted in the development of the model included a conceptual framework evaluation, format of data analysis, the instrument, sampling methods and size, basic information and population identification, sample design and drawing the sample, clustering, interviewer recruitment and training, field work, public relations, coding and editing, format of data tabulation, improving mechanical efficiency, software, report formats, an index, and survey costs. Appendices provide the instrument and other supplementary data.

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Planning for Local Human Resources Development.

Missouri Municipal League, Jefferson City.
1973 21p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-0000193 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $3.50

Because of the expansion of the role of the cities in planning and delivering human resource programs previously administered by other units of government, a guide to planning for local human resources development is provided by the Missouri Municipal League. Suggested steps in initiating local human resources programs involve formal and informal communications efforts. Practical recommendations for determining the focal point of need include gathering data to define the gap between needs and resources and developing a responsive program in relation to needs. Alternative approaches to organizing for human resources development are proposed. An agenda for implementation, possible seminar topics, and a bibliography are included.

Present Status and Future Directions of the Human Services Planning and Coordination Project.

Maryland Department of State Planning, Baltimore.

Dec. 74, 75p

Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-000985 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $4.50

The status of the Human Services Planning and Coordination Project of the Maryland Department of State Planning, designed to provide a framework for reviewing and analyzing services needed by Maryland citizens, is assessed. A study design for the Project was developed by a committee of persons representing Federal, State, local and regional agencies; nongovernmental agencies provided input and continue to participate. The Human Services Task Force was formed to provide information, review reports, and provide liaison with State, regional, and local agencies. A classification scheme for analysis of need and resource information based on an activity sector/target population framework was devised. This framework also serves as a method for categorizing information. An inventory of all State human service programs was compiled and agency interviews were conducted to determine current departmental planning activities and the extent of interagency cooperation. Social indicators which can aid in the identification of need are currently being developed. Other aspects of the Project which are still in the developmental stage are involvement of the Executive Department in the planning process, information about volunteer services, identification of issues by activity sector, and an evaluation mechanism. Plans for 1975 include planning seminars and agency staff augmentation. The appendix contains the classification scheme and a roster of Task Force members.

Service Needs/Access Study Data Book.
The Study of Service Needs/Access in Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga, and Schoharie Counties. New York State.

Cornell University. Ithaca, N.Y.
1973 169p
Executive Summary Available from PROJECT SHARE
SHR-0000170 Available from PROJECT SHARE, $6.75

The findings of a study of service needs and access to services in Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga, and Schoharie Counties, New York are presented in tabular format, in addition to a discussion of study methodology and listings of variables and codes. Data were gathered through administration of a survey questionnaire which, in addition to providing extensive employment and background information, was designed to gather information on the following service areas: housing, transportation, communication, social insurance, recreation; education, finance, counseling, health, safety and protection, legal, child care, organizations, and political participation. Basically, the information sought concerned use and frequency of use, access to service, and perceived need for the particular service in the community. The sample was chosen in proportion to the number of persons living in rural and nonrural settings. Students and local residents were hired and trained as interviewers. Tabular data and responses to open-ended questions are presented, together with a copy of the survey instrument. Narrative analysis of the data and information concerning follow-up are not included.

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Guide to Needs Assessment in Community Education Programs.

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Florida State Dept. of Health and Rehabilitative Services.
Key Informant Assessment of the Needs of Florida Residents: Title XX of the Social Security Act.

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Montana Rural Social Service Delivery System. Evaluation Report - October 4, 1971-September 30, 1972.

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PART II

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Prepared by:

Systematic Needs Assessment Project
Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services
Division of Planning and Evaluation
Bureau of Research and Evaluation
April, 1975

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INTRODUCTION

The Annotated Bibliography includes literature in the major categories of needs assessment, social indicators, resource assessment, evaluative research, service utilization analysis, and organizational analysis. The major thrust of this annotated bibliography is to review work completed in the area of needs assessment. In that the other areas are conceptually related to needs assessment, they have also been included in the annotated bibliography.

Needs Assessment can most simply be defined as a method which enumerates and describes the needs of people living in a community. The articles represent various methodologies which have been utilized to assess needs including the key informant approach, the community forum approach, analysis of existing client records, social indicators analysis, and field surveys of communities or clients. Articles included in this section represent conceptual, analytical and descriptive work done in the area of needs assessment.

Social Indicators directly relate to needs assessment. Social Indicators are statistics describing conditions and trends in major social areas such as health, employment, income, housing, education, etc. These statistics are generated for many purposes by the U. S. Census and other governmental sources. They indicate the relative well-beign of a population in major social problem areas. Social indicators can thus be utilized in the assessment of the need for social services in

a community. The articles in this section of the bibliography describe specific indicators and some of the policy implications of these statistics.

Resource Assessment refers to the capacity of an area to meet the service needs of its residents. The utilization of needs assessment for policy and program planning requires a systematic assessment of resources. Some of the methodological work in this area is described in this section of the bibliography.

Evaluative Research refers to the evaluation of the service delivery system in terms of efficiently and effectively serving people in need. Various methodologies are represented in this section including the use of cost-benefit analysis, clients' evaluation of received services, and program management by objectives. Evaluative research can further define the needs assessment data into the process of budgetary and program formation.

Service Utilization Analysis forcuses on patterns of client interaction with the service system. Utilization patterns are a function of client, organizational and funding variables.

Organizational Analysis is the study of organizations in terms of relative capacity to absorb information and change in response to client needs. Some of the articles in this section address significant organizational variables which effect the extent to which needs assessment information will be utilized.

Bahr, Howard M.,
Disaffiliated Man: Essays and Bibliography on Skid-Row, Vagrancy and Outsiders; Buffalo, N. Y., University of Toronto Press, 1970.

Bell, Roger A., ed.,
Southern Health and Family Life Studies; Winter Haven, Florida, Community Mental Health Center Project Director.

This questionnaire is conceptually strong and very well formatted. Although the major concern is Mental Health, many other areas are well covered.

Berger, D. G.: and Gardner, E. A.,
"Use of Community Surveys in Mental Health Planning", American Journal of Public Health, 1971, pps. 61, 110-118.

Berkman, Barbara Gordon; and Rehr, Helen,
Social Needs of the Hospitalized Elderly; A Classification, (Periodical), July 1972.

This article discusses a classification of social needs - identified independently from the social service activities available. Methodology used to determine the classification system provides for a usable system. Relevant for case plan simulation methodology and possibly useful for institutional-based elderly.

Bjornstad, David J.; Patrick, Clifford H.; and Nelson, Kathryn P.,
State Population Projections: A Comparative Review of National Series and Their Practical Usefulness; Oak Ridge Laboratory for the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, February, 1975.

Discusses the three available national population projection series -- those of the Bureau of the Census, the National Planning Assoc. and the Bureau of Economic Activity and Economic Research Service -- in terms of their relative utility in forecasting state and local populations.

Booz-Allen Public Administration, Inc.,
Assessing Social Service Needs and Resources: Executive Summary; Publication Administration Services, Inc., Community Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Services, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C., August 15, 1973, SRS 73-66.

Booz-Allen Public Administration, Inc.,
Assessing Social Service Needs and Resources: An Implementation Manual, Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Social and Rehabilitative Service, Community Service Administration, Washington, D.C., 1973.

A major attempt to specify various methodolgoies of needs assessment and resource assessment. Questionnaires which vary in their conceptual development are included. The most general summary we have of their experience with each of their 10 methodologies is too sketchy to serve as more than indications of one particular company's experience with the various methodologies.

Bryce, Herrington J.,
"Income and General Welfare: An Identification of the Socioeconomic Gaps Between Low and High Income Regions", Unpublished manuscript, The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. 1971.

A discriminant function was run which defined a linear combination of variables to differentiate high and low income metropolitan areas for demography, housing, education and employment. A table presents SMSA's with the probabilities in each of the four categories for each of the 222 SMSA's identified.

Carter, Genevieve W.,
"Measurement of Need", Social Work Research: University of Chicago Press, edited by Norman A Polansky, 1960.

Development of systematized typology of need for community need studies - A priori assumption of defined problem area. Discussion of expressed and unexpressed need related to available and unavailable services. Research model. Examples of research on community needs.

*Center for Social Research and Development, Denver Research Institute, University of Denver; Analysis and Synthesis of Needs Assessment Research in the Field of Human Services; Denver, Colorado, July, 1974.

Excellent statement of important concerns, purposes and methodologies and data sources in needs assessment research. A review of major needs assessment efforts and a description of six community needs studies.

Center for Social Research and Development, Denver Research Institute, University of Denver; Needs Assessment Interview Schedule for the Colorado Elderly, March, 1974.

For the most part, this questionnaire has been conceptually well developed. Some possible need areas could be more stressed, but generally it covers the major need areas of the elderly. The format of the questionnaire could be strengthened. The questionnaire has apparently been developed in light of the Instep-Needs Assessment questionnaire developed in Florida.

Center for Social Research and Development, Denver Research Institute, University of Denver; A survey of Human Service Needs and Utilization Patterns Among Mexican-American Residents in the Auraria Barrio of Denver; May 9, 1972

Household survey to determine community needs and knowledge of service agencies as well as experience in utilizing such services. Random sample of 278 Mexican-Americans (total sample of 374 residents of Auraria or 3% of total population). Over one-third of the households were receiving public assistance at the time of the interview. Nearly one-half of respondents reported 5 or more problems occuring within their households. Problems mentioned in order of their frequency: 1) emergency or short term health problems; 2) financial problems; 3) employment problems; 4) dental problems; 5) legal problems; 6) recreational problems; 7) chronic health problems; 8) lack of food. Familiarity, utilization and satisfaction with 62 services agencies provided.

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The Growth and Structure of Human Populations: A Mathematical Investigation: Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1972.

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Cohn, A. H.,
"Solution to Unique Problems Encountered in Identifying the Medically Underserved and Involving them in the Planning Process", Unpublished manuscript. School of Public Health, Earl Warren Hall, University of California Berkely, California 94720.

Colorado State Department of Social Services,
Interviewer Manual for Use With the Needs Assessment Interview Schedule for the Colorado Elderly; March, 1974.

Contains the interview manual plus the questionnaire administered.

Colorado, University of, Bureau of Sociological Research, Boulder, Colorado; Mayor's Commission on Youth: Youth Needs and Services; January 15, 1974.

This report is a further analysis of a youth survey questionnaire completed in Denver. The questionnaire is included in the report. A factor analysis of the full set of youth needs was undertaken which resulted in eight underlying factors. The basic factors were:

1. General need for more counseling
2. Problem with parents and family
3. Leisure problems and boredom (absence of)
4. Medical need (absence of)
5. Racial discrimination and tension (absence of)
6. Police and legal problems (absence of)
7. Job and Employment problems (absence of)
8. Need for community leisure facilities (absence of)

The use of the technique of factor analysis appears to have been useful in creating the eight underlying factors. The conceptual development of the questionnaire has strong points especially in assessing needs of young people and their relationship with the law.

Council of Community Services,
Study of Priorities for the Allocation of Voluntary Health and Welfare Dollars; Nashville, Tennessee, December, 1973, Vols. I and II.

This is an in-depth priority study of 32 services. It includes: 1) Criteria used for priority setting; 2) Methodology used to gather information; 3) Classifications used to "classify" the findings. Volume II contains profiles of the 32 services involved in the study.

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Final Report, Polk County, Iowa, June 30, 1973.

Florida, State of, Bureau of Research and Evaluation, Division of Planning and Evaluation, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Assessment of Needs of Low-Income, Urban Elderly Persons in the Florida Counties of Dade, Pineallas, and Palm Beach, A report prepared for Florida's Project In-Step, 1973.

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This report discusses and demonstrates the usefulness of the NIMH small area demographic profile in social area identification.

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1) Review of existing data: census, vital health statistics special studies; 2) Search of Idaho code on all laws affecting children put into package; 3) Review of child development literature; 4) Survey of agency services, every agency, public and private which provides services to Idaho children. Interview for sources of funding, types of service, number of children served, cost per child; 5) Interviews with Idaho families/children under 6 - 1459 children in 962 families - evaluate home conditions, also tested children's health, social language development, agency utilization and satisfaction. Child care - evaluation and opinions and attitudes; 6) Health forms on each child, nutritional data on children, 3 days to be mailed by parents to OCD/7) Medical record survey -- 50% of OBs, pediatritians, and 25% of GPs interviewed. Examined individual maternal and child records in 90% of hospitals done by 2 medical students; 8) Community Speak-outs - community input into needs of children - (day care and early intervention for handicapped or potentially handicapped); 9) Measured public's willingness to accept needs as real and to participate in filling them - Osgood Sermantic Differential Technique to see what was acceptable in liberal and conservative areas - information and action: 10) Distribute booklet with results; Final Technical report as well - for professionals; and 11) Set of action alternatives prepared for use of elected officers.

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Growing Up in Idaho: The Needs of Young Children

This report gives brief statistical data on the "conditions" and needs of young children in Idaho, e.g., child nutrition, immunizations, prenatal care. The methodologies used to gather the information are: three major research surveys conducted by the Idaho office of Child Development, information from Vital Statistics, the Department of Environmental

and Community Services, and from professional journals relating to Child Development.

Idaho Office of Child Development; Hart, William; and Schrag, Howard, Status of Young Children in Idaho; et al, Volume II, 1974

Like Volume I, this report attempts to identify and discuss relevant environmental factors which have impact upon the development of young children. Three primary activities were used to gain information concerning the needs of the young children: 1) a review in Idaho; 2) a survey designed to identify existing services and resources to children, youth, and families (Vendor Survey); 3) personal interviews with a randomly-selected sample (2%) of the families with children under six (Consumer Survey).

Idaho Office of Child Development; Hart, William; and Lane, Joan; et al, Status of Minority Children in Idaho; Volume III, 1974.

This report consists of two parts: 1) discussion of the general conditions of minority groups for the U.S. as a whole; 2) discussion of the findings of the Idaho Survey. The purpose of the Idaho survey was to compare the status of children from families of racial and cultural minorities with children from the general population. In assessing their needs, the following areas were considered: social environment, educational attainment, language skills, health care, child care and nutrition.

Indianapolis Department of Metropolitan Development, Division of Planning and Zoning; Needs/Urban Environment Survey; Marion County, Indiana, May, 1972.

In this paper, neighborhoods are evaluated on the six factors of premises condition, residential building condition, block condition, environmental stress, public facility access, and neighborhood environmental quality. The form used to judge these factors is machine-readable for key punching.

Indianapolis Department of Metropolitan Development, Division of Planning and Zoning, User's Guide: Neighborhood Environmental Evaluation and Decision System: State II; Marion County, Indiana, May 1973.

This manual is a guide for conducting household survey of needs. In this guide, the authors elaborate further

on instructions to the survey questionnaire which is attached. The questionnaire has some well developed questions in the areas of health care and housing-neighborhood conditions. Moreover the entire questionnaire is formatted so as to be key punched by computer.

Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies, American Rehabilitation Foundation, Social Indicators for the Aged: A Guide for State Agencies on Aging, Minneapolis, Minnesota, June, 1971.

This was one of the early attempts to measure the social conditions in which the elderly live. The major areas for which indicators were developed are housing conditions, social relations and activities, life satisfaction, health status, economic well-being, and independence. While there was a valuable effort made to develop the indicators, some of the methodology has been seriously criticized. However, it is a useful building block for the area of needs assessment.

Kittredge, Lee D.; Franklin, Jack L; and Thrasher, Jean H., Estimating the Population in Need of Alcoholism Services: A New Approach; August, 1973.

(Complements the document: "Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse in North Carolina: Estimates of Need")
This article discusses the strengths and weaknesses of several methods of estimating the prevalence of alcoholism. Gives demographic characteristics used to help determine this prevalence. In summary, the Heavy-Escape Indicator offers greater advantages in terms of specifying demographic characteristics necessary in planning and allocating resources and affords a meaningful population base in terms of which program areas may be evaluated and compared.

*Lucas, Georgiana I.,
South Arsenal Neighborhood Development Area: Resident Needs Assessment, Greater Harfford Community Council, 1972.

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Marris, Peter and Martin, Rein,
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McSweeney, Edward A. and Matthias, Paul W.,
Amazing Disgrace: A Report on Old Age Assistance in South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, April, 1972.

This report is very well done and should be read by anyone who is concerned about the needs of the low-income elderly.

McSweeney, Edward A.; and Matthias, Paul W.
Sick Unto Death: A Report on the Health Needs of South Carolina's Low-Income Citizens; Columbia, South Carolina, October, 1972.

A very well written report documenting the need for medical care among low income persons, with statistics and case histories of persons needing medical care, but not eligible for Medicaid. The report strongly recommends that the State of South Carolina should exercise its option to participate in the "medically-needy-only" aspect of the Medicaid program.

Mellan, William A. and Bell, Roger A.
Outcome Appraisal Studies: Continuity of Care, Vol. III of Southern Health and Family Life Studies Community Mental Health Center, Winter Haven Hospital, Winter Haven, Florida

Program evaluation conducted at Winter Haven Hospital Community Mental Health Center. Assessment of needs done through use of social indicators, field surveys of community residents; and detailed listing of clients who have utilized the agency's service programs. Compared populations in care with populations at risk. Evaluated ability to provide timely, appropriate care.

Montana State Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
Survey of Needs of Persons Age 60 and Over in Five Rural Counties of Northeastern Montana

To gather basic demographic data, figures were derived from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. To do a needs assessment of the elderly population, panel discussions were held in each of the five counties to discuss the problems and conditions of the elderly. Concerns outlined by the communities were utilized to design a survey schedule to be administered to the sample population. The population to be sampled was located by doing a house to house survey; any house that had a member of the family, or a boarder, who was over 60 became part of the population to be sampled. Then a 20% sample was randomly-selected. The four areas of need dealt with are: 1) housing, 2) transportation, 3) health, and 4) nutrition. Many of the questions on the questionnaire appear to be very similar to those used for IN-STEP; a Florida study conducted on low-income, urbal elderly in three counties.

National Institute of Mental Health,
A Model for Estimating Mental Health Needs Using 1970 Census Socioeconomic Data, Rockville, Maryland.

1) Contains brief information on the Mental Health Demographic Profile System; 2) Discussion on how the profile system can be used in conjunction with mental health utilization data to pinpoint the location of high risk groups in a community, to determine the extent of available services and to estimate the level of unmet needs.

North Carolina State Department of Human Resources,
The People Speak, Raleigh, N.C. 27611, Booklet on the method and results of effort to assess citizen views of major human needs to fit into a Planning and Budgeting System.

Utilized surveys of local human service agencies, and public hearings to identify needs. Regional priorities were then established by government officials and then consolidated to state level into a single set of priorities for the Department of Human Resources forming the basis of their budget request. The basis of data is not adequate for the purpose applied.

North Carolina Department of Human Resources
Statistical Journal, Division of Social Services, January-March, 1974.

The 1970 Census Survey of 1969 Incomes was reviewed to find the percent of poor living in each county. The Medicaid records of the Division of Social Services was

used to determine how many (what %) of the poor were certified for medical services. AFDC: A survey of the closed cases was conducted. The report contains a brief analysis of why AFDC cases were closed; in addition, there are charts showing cases closed by: 1) race, 2) reason for closing, 3) race and reason for closing 4) by length of time on AFDC, and 5) by month closed. The second part gives program statistics, including costs, the majority of which are given by county. On page B-25 there is a table showing the type of service X program X (AFDC and CWS) X families X children. The way they have grouped their services together looks good.

North Carolina Department of Mental Health
Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse in North Carolina: Estimates of Need.

This report contains: 1) indicators of the population in need; methodologies used for assessing need; 2) indicators of services used in assessing need; 3) methodology used to determine the extent to which the population in need is being served by various public and private agencies; 4) contour mapping of the State pp. 138-144;, and 5) methodologies are found on pp. 2-7 and and 168-176; 6) model building pps. 145-161.

North Carolina Department of Mental Health,
Reinstitutionalization of the Mentally Retarded: Incompetent or Deviant?

The study discusses the usefulness of 2 approaches - a theory of incompetence and the social system's perspective in explaining the current social positions of a sample of formerly institutionalized mentally retarded persons. Information is given on the following: 1) Selection of sample and kinds of information collected on each subject; 2) Findings, used to assess the usefulness of the two approaches, in relation to reinstitutionalization for subjects in each of the three social systems discussed: community, educational program, gainful employment; the findings also include data according to degree of retardation; 3) summary: report offers substantial support for the social system theory rather than the incompetence theory in regard to the mentally retarded person being able to remain in one of the three social systems.

Portland, Oregon Special Committee on Aging,
Alternate Care for Oregon's Elderly: An Analysis of Service Gaps and a Proposal for State Action, April, 1973

Basically a conceptual approach which states the need for alternative services to prevent or delay institutionalization of the elderly. The present level of effort is

discussed and analyzed resulting in the listing of six problems which are affecting the delivery of alternative care services. Lastly, recommendations are discussed to provide alternate care for elderly.

Phoenix, City of, Arizona,
Human Services Research Project, 1974.

Use of a MASIS survey questionnaire to obtain information on the following: 1) budget, 2) goal/service/program, 3) eligibility requirements, 4) intake procedures. Goals and programs are tightly defined in order to provide standardized guidelines among the agencies in "defining" them.

Phoenix, City of, Arizona, Board of Fundamental Education,
Unified Program for Urban Progress, September, 1974.

This report contains the following: 1) ten major questions as to the effects of policies and programs on their target populations, with consideration being given to the costs involved in producing the services. (p. 354); 2) lists indicators to measure the various goals of "adequate income and economic opportunity" (p. 494). These include: a) Output measures, b) Efficiency measures; c) effectiveness measures; and d) need indicators. 3) a section on needs assessment methodologies, including a brief discussion of the community survey which they plan to use, and 4) contains a needs assessment Bibliography.

RMC Research Corporation,
Older Americans Status and Needs Assessment Survey,
Bethesda, Maryland

This questionnaire generally covers most of the major needs areas for the elderly. However, certain problem areas such as dental, nutrition, home health care, telephone reassurance or friendly visiting problems are either not addressed or are only minimally addressed in this questionnaire.

Rossi, Peter, H.; Berk, Richard, and Eidon, Bettye K.;
The Roots of Urban Discontent, N.Y., John Wiley & Sons, 1974.

Comparative study of 15 major American metropolitan areas. Examines attitudes of ghetto residents and those who deal with them on police, merchandising, jobs, education and welfare.

Runciman, W.G.,
Relative Deprivation and Social Justice, London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1966.

Sanders, B.S.,
"Measuring Community Health Levels", American Journal of Public Health, 1964, pps. 54, 1063-1070

Schulberg, H.C., and Wechsler, H.,
"The Uses and Misuses of Data in Assessing Mental Health Needs", Community Mental Health Journal, 1967, 3, pps. 389-95.

Schwab, J.J., and Warheit, G.J.,
"Evaluating Southern Mental Health Needs and Services: A Preliminary Report," Journal of the Florida Medical Association, 1972, 59(1), pps. 17-20.

Shuerman, Leo A., Hansen, E.W., and Hubay, C.,
"Combining Ratio Correlation and Composite Methods for Inter-Censal Social and Economic Small Area Estimates" Paper presented at American Statistical ASSU Annual Meeting, August 26, 1974.

Purpose is to estimate components of a population in metropolitan sub-areas. Discussion of current census use study work on estimating the percentage of families in poverty for area units like census tracts in Los Angeles, County. Method is very promising - use of regression equations to ascertain relationship of a group of variables and a known benchmark measure. If 80% of variance is accounted for the variables can be used as proxies to estimate the specific component of population at different time periods. Known as: Ratio-Correlation Estimates.

South Dakota Department of Social Services,
Final Report: Needs Research and Demonstration Project, 1974.

Thompson, Barbara; Thompson, Larry and Lund, Donald,
"Evaluation Report on the Multi-Dimensional Outcome Measure Developed by Ciarlo, et al", Winter Haven Hospital, Winter Haven, Florida

This measure was used to measure client condition (or assessed need). Use of 7 subscales: 1) Psychological Distress; 2) Interpersonal Isolation; 3) Non-Productivity; 4) Substance Abuse; 5) Trouble with the Law; 6) System Dependency; and 7) Client Satisfaction. Critique of measure.

U.S. Bureau of the Census,
Census Use Study: Health Information System, Report Number 7, Washington, D.C., 1969.

Small area data research 1966-69 in New Haven, Connecticutt. Survey questionnaire and computer packaging to ascertain health needs and build a Health Information System. Use of Correlation analysis and factor analysis to construct typologies of needs. EXCELLENT.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Service and Mental Health Administration, National Center for Health Services Research and Development, Health Interview Survey, Washington, D.C.

A very concise and well developed questionnaire designed to measure household health needs. A supplement is also included to measure dental needs and need for emergency medical care. This questionnaire was developed as part of a package for the Experimental Health Service Delivery Systems (EHSDS).

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Resources Administration, Vital Health Statistics, Examination and Health History Findings Among Children and Youth, 6-17 Years United States; Rockville, Maryland, Series 11, Number 129, p. 71 DHEW Publication Number (HRA) 74-1611, November 1973.

Diagnostic findings from the examination and medical history of the Health Examination Survey as rated by the parent among children in 1963-65 and youths in 1966-70 by age, sex, race, geographic region, and family income. Health Examination Survey is one of the major programs of the National Center for Health Statistics. Probability Samples of non-institutionalized children. Physical examinations were standardized and given by specially trained pediatricians. Medical reporting form included in volume.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Health Resources Administration, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Health Statistics, Health Characteristics, by Geographic Region, Large Metropolitan Areas, and Other Places of Residence, U.S. 1969-70, January 1974, p. 56

Statistics on chronic activity limitation, disability days, persons injured, acute conditions, short-stay hospital discharges, and physician and dental visits by geographic region, etc. Based on data collected in health interviews during 1969-70. Discussion of Statistical Design of Survey, Methodology, Reliability of Estimates (Sampling error).

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Vital and Health Statistics, Health Survey Procedure: Concepts, Questionnaire Development, and Definitions in the Health Interview Survey, Series 1, Number 2, Washington, D.C. 1964.

Concepts of morbidity, disability, and utilization of medical services and facilities are defined and developed. Questionnaire development from 1958-1964 is discussed. The questionnaires which are of high quality are also presented in this series.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Vital and Health Statistics, Reporting Health Events in Household Interviews: Effects of an Extensive Questionnaire and a Diary Procedure, Series 2, Number 29, Rockville, Md. 1972.

A methodological study designed to test the effectiveness of certain questionnaire designs and procedures used in the collection of data on health events in a household health interview. A very well developed questionnaire is also included in this monograph.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, Some Statistical Research Resources Available at the Social Security Administration.

Discusses the computerized data collection system of the Social Security Administration.,

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Older Americans: Facts About Incomes and Housing, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204, HUD-359-S October 1973, p. 62, Price 90¢ Stock Number 2300-00247.

Graphic presentation and discussion of statistics on income and housing of older Americans. This includes comparative incidence of poverty by age grouping and the condition, ownership and value of housing by age and sex as well as related statistics. Also included at the end are selections and excerpts from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing of the U.S. The charts and graphs are well designed.

Utah, State of, State Department of Social Services A Survey of Health and Social Service Needs and Service Delivery Programs of Planning District 5, 1973.

Warheit, George J. and Hampton, Archibald, An Evaluation of Health Care Needs and Services in Lake and Sumter Counties, Florida, Departments of Sociology and Psychiatry, University of Florida.

The four major objectives of the study are: 1) to conduct an epidemiologic study of the two county catchment areas in order to determine the prevalence of physical and psychiatric illnessses in the population; 2) to determine the patterns of health care utilization in the area; 3) to examine the social and cultural correlates of health, illness and treatment; 4) to offer guidelines for program and staff development. A 238-item questionnaire was designed and administered to a randomly-selected sample of 650 households in the catchment area. Twenty-one scales, designed to discern the respondents' mental health, were included in the questionnaire. Evidence shows these scales to be valid. The overall findings are included in a selection entitled General Sociodemographic Findings (pgs. 54-56). In addition, shorter summaries are included throughout the report. The research findings which are presented use four socio-demographic characteristics as focal points for purposes of comparison and discussion; these are: race, sex, age, and family income. Recommendations as to how to more effectively serve the target population are given on pages 57-61. EXCELLENT!

Warheit, George J.; Bell, Roger H. and Schwab, John J.
Planning for Change: Needs Assessment Approaches, The National Institute of Mental Health.

The study produced data on 5000 random respondents in North and Central Florida as well as 500 known patients in community mental health centers. This report is an excellent discussion of the planning, purpose, and methodology of needs assessment in Mental Health Evaluation of the various approaches available; key informant approach, community forum approach, rates under treatment approach, social indicators. Questionnaire included.

Weiss, A.E.,
"Consumer Model of Assessing Community Mental Health Needs," (California Data: Methodology and Applications, No. 8) Sacramento, California, Bureau of Biostatistics Human Relations Agency, State of California, 1971.

Weiner, J.,
Survey Methods for Determining the Need for Services to Children of Working Mothers, Washington, D.C., U.S. Children's Bureau, 1956.

Winter Haven Hospital,
Community Mental Health Center, Winter Haven, Florida 1974 Booklet.

Description of the catchment area, the center and the services as well as the demographic characteristics of the patients - statistics included. Part of the Winter Haven Hospital's effort to assess the physical and mental health of Polk and Highland Counties.

SOCIAL INDICATORS

Andrews, Frank M.; and Withey, Stephen B.,
Assessing the Quality of Life as People Experience It, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan. A paper prepared for 69th annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, August, 1974.

Development of Social Indicators of perceived well-being, life quality. Affective evaluation of various components of their lives. 100 different concerns - 5000 respondents various scales used to classify responses. 4 National Samples. Survey research methods to assess feelings about life's concerns. "Delighted-terrible" scale found to be very reliable. Findings indicate a core of concerns predicting to general well-being. 12 concerns accounted for 50-60% of the variance in an index of perceived well being. Neither additional concerns nor standard demographic variables were able to increase this predictive power. EXCELLENT.

Andrews, Frank M.; Withey, Stephen B.,
"Developing Measures of Perceived Life Qaulity: Results from Several National Surveys", Social Indicators Research, 1974, I, pps. 40-65.

The Annals on Social Goals and Indicators for American Society, Annals, Vols. 371 and 372, May and September 1967.

Bauer, Raymond A., ed.
Social Indicators, Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Press, 1966.

Bell, Daniel,
"The Idea of a Social Report", The Public Interest, No. 15, Spring 1969, pps. 72-84.

Bell Daniel,
"Social Indicators and Sample Surveys", Public Opinion Quarterly, 30, Fall 1966, pps. 339-352.

Bell, Daniel,
Toward the Year 2000, New York, Houghton Mifflin, 1968. Originally published in Daedalus 96 (Summer, 1967).

The following articles are included: Daniel Bell, "The Year 2000 - The Trajectory of an Idea"; Herman Kahn and Anthony Wiener, "The Next Thirty-Three Years: A Frame-

work for Speculation"; Donald A. Schon, "Forecasting and Technological Forecasting"; Martin Shubik, "Information, Rationality and Free Choice in a Future Democratic Society"; Fred C. Ikle, "Can Social Predictions be Evaluated?'; Leonard Duhl, "Planning and Predicting: Or What To Do When You Don't Know the Names of the Variables"; Harvey S. Perloff, "Modernizing Urban Development"; Daniel Moynihan, "The Need for a New Polictical Theory"; Stephen Graubard, "University Cities in the Year 2000"; Harold Orlans, "Educational and Scientific Institutions"; Ernest Mayr, "Biological Man and the Year 2000"; Gardner C. Quarton, "Deliberate Efforts to Control Human Behavior and Modify Personality"; Krister Stendahl, "Religion, Mysticism, and the Institutional Church"; Erik Erikson, "Memorandum on Youth"; Margaret Mead, "The Life Cycle and Its Variations: The Division of Roles"; Harry Kalven, Jr., "Problems of Privacy in the Year 2000"; David Reissman, "Notes on Meritocracy"; John Pierce, "Communications"; Eugene V. Rostow, "Thinking about the Future of International Society"; Samuel P. Huntington, "Political Development and the Decline of the American System of World Order"; Ithiel de Sola Pool, "The International System in the Next Half-Century"; Daniel Bell, "Coda: Work in Future Progress"; James Q. Wilson, "Violence".

Bitter, James; Ray, Charles, et al,
Vocational Values and Employment Outcomes of the Disadvantaged, Regional Rehabilitation Research Institute, University of Northern Colorado.

Bordian, C.; Gardner, E.A.; Willis, E.M. and Bahn, A.,
"Socio-Economic Indicators from Census Tract Data Related to Rates of Mental Illness", unpublished paper, available through first author at University of Rochester, N.Y.

Bunge, Paul M.,
"Social Reporting for Human Resources Administration", Public Administration Review, Volume XXXIII November-December 1973, pps. 553-557.

*Center for Social Research and Development,
Colorado Social Indicators Project, University of Denver, November 1972, Final Report.

Collect and refine demographic, economic, ethnic, health, education, and welfare statistical information related to the 63 counties in the state of Colorado. The data are refined into meaningful indices. Examine relationships but presents a helpful but lengthy list of indicators.

Center for Urban Studies, University of Chicago,
Social and Economic Information for Urban Planning,
Volume I: Its Selection and Use, Volume II: A Directory
of Data Sources, Chicago, Center for Urban Studies, 1969.

Colorado State Department of Social Services,
Social Indicator Study of the Aged, October, 1973.

This is a survey questionnaire, the purpose of which is to measure the quality of life and living conditions by the use of social indicators among those 65 and over in the State of Colorado. The social indicators are developed on seven variables: 1) housing, 2) social ralations and activities, 3) life satisfaction, 4) health status, 5) economic well-being, 6) nutritional status, and 7) degree of independence.

Cohen, Wilbur J.,
"Social Indicators: Statistics for Public Policy",
American Statistician 22, October 1968, pps. 14-16.

Drewnowski, Jan: and Wolf, Scott,
The Level of Living Index, Geneva, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Report No. 4, September 1966 (Supplement: Programme II, November 27, 1968.)

Drewnowski, Jan,
"The Practical Significance of Social Information", Annals, Volume 393, January 1971, pps. 82-91.

Social indicators need to be used to assess development results and inform planning. Indicators fall into four classes: 1) flow of welfare (level of living), 2) state of welfare, 3) welfare effect, and 4) productivity effects of social factors. Example of 1) Flow of Welfare: Nutrition - calorie intake; protein intake; shelter-quality of dwellings, density; health-access to hospitals, medical core, preventative action; education - school enrollment ratio, teacher/pupil ratio. Leisure time - Security - physical & Protection against the decline in one's level of living (unemployment insurance, pensions, health insurance). Relates to international fiels - but has conceptual significance.

Duncan, Otis Dudly,
"Social Forecasting -- The State of the Art", The Public Interest, 17, Fall 1969.

Duncan, Otis Dudley, ed.
William F. Ogburn on Culture and Social Change, Chicago, University of Chicago Press 1964.

Measurement of Social Change. Ogburn was forerunner in 30's of social indicators.

Educational Policy Research Center,
"Toward Master Social Indicators", Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California, February 1969, mimeo.

Etizioni, Amitai; Lehman, Edward W.,
"Some Dangers in 'Valid' Social Measurement" with Bertram M. Gross ed., Social Intelligence for America's Future, Boston, Allyn and Bacon, 1969.

Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Social Indicators 1973, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1973.

Indicators of relative well being for the U.S. as a whole in the following areas: health, public safety, education, employment, income, housing, leisure, recreation and population growth. Statistics are broken down where appropriate by sex, age, residence, race, education, etc.

Georgia, Council on Aging, Deparment of Human Resources,
Social Indicators for the Aged, Quantitative indicators in the following areas: Housing, Social Relations, Life Satisfaction, Health status, Economic well-being, and Independence.

Excellent study, example of use of social indicators to document particular social conditions and measure changes in that condition over time. 895 elderly, non-institutionalized population of Georgia and those in urban and rural areas. Demographic Categories: Urban-rural, race, sex, age, marital status, education, type of dwelling, income and assets, household size and composition and owner/rental status -- are discussed in relation to subjective and objective values for the six social indicator areas.

Glanoor, Itzhak,
"Social Information for What", Annals, Volume 393, January 1971, pps. 1-19.

Discusses the differences between social problems of a developed and a "developing" nation and that these require different kinds of social information. Generally

true however, that "nations do not become actually concerned with problems they can't measure." Emphasis on developing countries, therefore not directly relevant, but theoretically interesting as background. Outline of four "approaches" to social information: a) monitoring social change; b) predicting, forecasting, anticipating the future; c) assessing the impact of Government activities and, d) systems mapping.

Gottehrer, Barry,
"A Human Information System for the Governing of New York City", Paper presented at the Sixty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, New York, September 1969.

Discusses approaches to needs, resource assessment and social indicators.

Gross, Bertram, ed.,
The Managing of Organizations, 2 volumes, Free Press, 1964.

General social systems theory is applied to sketch out the conceptual model for the development of social accounts to be used by managers of organizations dealing with social policy. Theoretical significance to utilization of social indicators.

Gross, Bertram, ed.,
Social Intelligence for America's Future: Explorations in Societal Problems, Boston, Allyn and Bacon, 1969.

The last of these works, a revision of materials published in THE ANNALS of May 1967 and September 1967, contains the following articles: "Developing Social Intelligence" by Bertram M. Gross and Michael Springer; "Some Dangers in 'Valid' Social Measurement" by Amitai Etzioni and Edward Lehman; "Societal Feedback" by Raymond Bauer; "Electroal Participation" by Richard C. Scammon; "Civil Liberties" by Milton Konvitz; "Democratic Participation" by Sidney Verba; "Individual and Group Values" by Robin Williams, Jr.; "Education and Learning" by Wilbur Cohen; "Science, Technology, and Change" by John McHale; "The Mass Media--A Need for Greatness" by Andre Fontaine; "The Art of Measuring the Arts" by Alvin Toffler, "Poverty, Inequality, and Conflict" by S.M. Miller et al; "Employment Goals and the 'New Economics'" by Leon Keyserling; "Discrimination Against Negroes" by Otis Dudley Duncan; "Social Breakdown" by Nathan Goldman; "Crime and Delinquency" by Daniel Glaser; "Health and Well-Being" by Philip Lee; "The Natural Environment" by Joseph Fisher; "The Urban Environment -- General" by Daniel Moynihan.

Gross, Bertram M.,
The State of the Nation: Social Systems Accounting, London, Tavistock, 1966.

Guttman, Louis,
"Social Problem Indicators", Annals, Volume 393, January 1971, pps. 40-46.

Defines a universe of observations for social problem indicators. Continuing survey conducted in Israel - primary not secondary data. Mapping Sentences - to be applied to many areas --

Holleb, Doris,
"Social Statistics for Social Policy", in American Society of Planning Officials (ASPO), eds. Planning 1968, Chicago, ASPO, 1968, pps. 80-94.

Korper, Samuel, et al,
"Composite Social Indicators for Small Areas Census Use Study - Recent Developments in Methodology and Uses", U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census Tract Papers Series GE-40 Number 9, Social Indicators for Small Areas, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1973.

Krieger, Martin H.,
"The Life Cycle as a Basis for Social Policy and Social Indicators", Berkeley, University of California, Center for Planning and Development Research, October 16, 1969, unpublished paper.

Krieger, Martin H.,
"Social Indicators for the Quality of Individual Life," Berkeley, University of California Center for Planning and Development Research, October 16, 1969.

National Center for Health Statistics, Health Resources Administration, Vital and Health Statistics, Data from the National Health Survey, Rockville, Maryland, 20952. Reports listed under series titles, available through the office of Information, NCHS.

Series 1: Programs and Collection Procedures
Series 2: Data Evaluation and Methods Research
Series 3: Analytical Studies
Series 4: Documents and Committee Reports
Series 10: Data from the Health Interview Survey
Series 11: Data from the Health Examination Survey
Series 12: Data from the Institutional Population Surveys

Series 13: Data from the Hospital Discharge Survey
Series 14: Data on Health Resources: Manpower and Facilities
Series 20: Data on Mortality
Series 21: Data on Natality, Marriage and Divorce
Series 22: Data from National Natality and Mortality Surveys

Olson, Mancur, Jr.,
"An Agenda for the Development of Measures of the Progress of a Racial or Ethnic Group", Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1968. Unpublished paper.

Olson, Mancur, Jr.,
"An Analytic Framework for Social Reporting and Policy Analysis", Annals, Volume 388, March 1970, pps. 112-126.

Background of the move to set up a Council of Social Advisors corresponding to the Council of Economic Advisors with its own annual social report and social indicators akin to the Economic Report and Economic Indicators currently recorded. The President needs a staff to undertake sustained inquiry into the merits of alternative social strategies agency by agency efforts are insufficient. Analysis geared to the strategic options facing the society. Examines "problem-solving" and "structural-functional" approaches in some detail emphasizing the need to address marginal and over-all social costs. The suggested synthesis of the two approaches is called "complex systems analysis".

Olson, Mancur, Jr.,
"The Purpose and Place of a Social Report", The Public Interest, Number 15, Spring 1969.

Olson, Mancur, Jr.,
"The Relationship of Economics to the Other Social Sciences, The Province of a Social Report", APSA Chicago Weekly, September 1967.

In the long run, complete knowledge of cause-effect relationships can be appraoched - optimization model of welfare economics is behind this. Political processes provide relative weights to a set of social indicators and cost-constraint analysis and resource allocation can be determined by product accounts.

Perle, Eugene, et al,
Toward Regular Public Reporting on the Quality of Life, Detroit, Wayne State University Center for Urban Studies, January 1970.

Pollack, E.S.; Redick, R.W.; and Taube, C.A.,
"The Application of Census Socioeconomic and Familial Data:

The Study of Morbidity From Mental Disorders", American Journal of Public Health, 1968, 58, pps. 83-89.

Rice, R.E.; and Fowler, G.,
"The Relationship of Mental Health Admission Rates and Other Selected Social Characteristics Among Twenty-five Geographical Areas", Paper presented at the Western Psychological Association Convention, Anaheim, California, 1973. Available from the first author, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services and California State University, Los Angeles.

Rokeach, Milton,
"The Measurement of Values and Value Systems", In Abcarian G., ed. Political Participation and Social-Psychological Processes, Columbus, Ohio, Charles E. Merrell, 1970.

Rokeach Value Survey consists of 18 terminal (end states of existence) values and 18 instrumental (preferred modes of behavior) values. Repondent urged to rank these in order of importance "as guiding principles in your daily life." National Sample - 1400 - over 21 value surveys can be employed as a diagnostic social indicator.

Rokeach, Milton; and Seymour Parker,
"Values as Social Indicators of Poverty and Race Relations in America", Annals, Volume 388, March 1970, pps. 97-111.

Explores utility of values as social indicators of underlying social problems. Used a national sample to determine extent and nature of cultural differences between groups differing in socio-economic status and race. Question of whether there is a "culture of poverty" and whether black and white systematically differ in values. Findings support the idea of value differences, distinguising rich from the poor, but not blacks from whites. For the most part racial value differences disappear when socio-economic position is controlled. If source of disorganization in poor blacks is rooted in "self-perpetuating" personality - cultural factors, then any social solution would have to involve more than income - redistribution, employment, etc. Rokeach's work indicates this is not true in that cultures of the poor and the black are rather indistinct. Results of survey reported by income, education, and race.

Rudeen, Scott; Schrag, Howard; and Fugua, Pamela,
Prenatal, Perinatal, and Postnatal Status of Children in Idaho, Volume I, 1973.

This report attempts to identify and discuss the relevant environmental factors which have an impact upon the optimal outcome of the child.

Sheldon, Eleanor B.; Moor, Wilbert E., eds.,
Indicators of Social Change, New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1968.

Discusses measurement of change in populations, economic growth, welfare, labor force trends, technology, politics, families, religion, consumption, health, education and social stratification. Excellent selection of knowledgeable contributors.

Springer, Michael,
"Social Indicators, Reports, and Accounts: Toward the Management of Society", Annals, Volume 388, March 1970, pps. 1-13.

A background and review of efforts toward a system of social accounts and the purposes this could serve. Various approaches have been reviewed: analysis of social trends and changes; analysis of national goals; futurism (technological forecasting and projection of alternative social futures); the new political economy, systems theory and social reports.

Stagner, Ross,
"Perceptions, Aspirations, Frustrations, and Satisfactions: An Approach to Urban Indicators", Annals, Volume 388, March 1970, pps. 58-59.

Supports use of psychological urban indicators to measure satisfaction with urban life and to test hypothesis about urban planning by introducing a change in a restricted area and measuring changes in perceptions. Indicators are only the raw material - still need to find the crucial points at which social action might make a difference. Concept of relative, not actual, deprivation is crucial in "satisfaction". Wayne State University, Center for Urban Studies is estimating citizen satisfaction.

U.S. Bureau of Census, Census Use Study,
Social and Health Indicators System: Los Angeles, Washington D.C., 1973.

U.S. Bureau of Census,
Characteristics of the Low-Income Population, 1971, Series P-60, Number 86, December 1972.

U.S. Congress Senate Hearings,
Full Opportunity and Social Accounting Act,
90th Congress, 1st Session 1967, Subcommittee on Government Research, Committee on Government Operations.

U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare,
Toward a Social Report, Washington, D.C., GPO 1969.

Argues for rationality and consensus on national basis and how to achieve them. Each chapter is focused on a particular social indicator. Appendix - sketch for approach to a more rigorous set of social indicators. Policy accounts - for determining most efficient way of increasing a social indicator.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare,
Vital & Health Statistics: Series 11, Number 135, Blood Pressure Levels of Children 6-11 Years, Public Health Service, Health Resources Administration.

Welk, Klaus D.,
Socio-Economic Structures, A Basic Model Illustration for West Germany and Illinois, Lewis Publishing, Berkeley, California, 1972.

Purpose is to obtain a socio-economic typology of geographic areas by using three basic components economic productivity; vital social structure (size of family) and residential housing standards. Utility of factor clusters for regional descriptions.

Williams, Margaret N.,
"Social Indicator Mapping of Metropolitan Areas", paper presented at Southeastern Psychological Association, April 6, 1973, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Computerized mapping technique for all metropolitan areas of the country based on an index which can be determined for any group of census variables.

Wood, Roland and Fernald, Edward,
The New Florida Atlas, Trend Publications, 1974.

Contains maps providing county by county data. The maps include the following: 1) population, 2) housing, 3) income, 4) education, 5) employment, and 6) health.

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Booz-Allen Public Administration Services, Inc., Assessing Social Service Needs and Resources, Final Report SRS 72-66, Public Administration Services, Inc., Washington, D.C., June 30, 1973. Community Services Administration SRS Department of Health, Education and Welfare. SHR-515

This is exceptionally well worth reading as it describes each of their methodologies and problems found with each one. The section on the key informant interview is especially condemning of this approach. Existing statistics, key informant, client records, client survey, methodologies.

Community Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Assessing Social Service Needs and Resources, (Final Report), Washington, D.C., June 30, 1973.

Community Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Assessing Social Service Needs and Resources: An Implementation Manual, Washington, D.C., August 15, 1973.

Community Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Phase I Report: Developing Alternative Methodologies for Assessing Social Services Needs and Resources, Washington, D.C., November 15, 1972.

Goodman, Leonard, ed., Economic Progress and Social Welfare, Columbia University Press, 1966, New York, pps. 185-212.

Leadley, S.M., and Pignone, M.M., "System Analysis for Rural Community Services", Summer Report, July 29, 1972, et.al. Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Pennsylvania State University.

Seminar addressing problem of lack of sufficient human services in nonmetropolitan areas. Conceptualization of community services mix analysis; Elementary and Applied system analysis.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Part I - Technical Approach: Social Service Needs and Resource Assessment, Washington, D.C., June 15, 1972.

EVALUATIVE RESEARCH

American Institute for Research,
Evaluative Research: Strategies and Methods, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1970.

Bennett, E.C.; Weisinger, M.,
Program Evaluation: A Resource Handbook for Vocational Rehabilitation, New York, N.Y., ICD Rehabilitation and Research Center, Research Utilization Laboratory, 1974, (340 E. 24th Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10010)

This handbook provides a number of program evaluation techniques, approaches, and methods and an extensive list of additional evaluation source materials indexed by subject matter (e.g., program effectiveness, cost-benefit, program management, etc.)

Bledsoe, Ralph C., et al,
"Productivity Management in the California Social Services Program", Public Administration Review, Vol. XXXII, November-December, 1972, pps. 799-803.

Bows, Michael E.,
Evaluating the Impact of Manpower Programs, Lexington, D.C. Heath and Co., 1972.

Butler, James A.,
"Follow Up: A Methodological Note", Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin, December 1972, pps. 64-70.

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of salient factors. Their findings contain statistical data as well as statements comparing the two groups studied.

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SERVICE UTILIZATION ANALYSIS

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ORGANIZATIONAL ANALYSIS

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Havelock, R. G.,
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